### Amnogmento, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At I, Italian Opera Matinée:
"Il Tresters" Miss Chra L. Kellers. ... At II, Philarmen's Concert. BODTH'S THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: "The Lady of Jose" Miss Nelson.

FIFTH AVENUE THRATER.—At 11 and at 8: "The GRAND OFFICE HOUSE. -At 14 and at 8; "Round of Clock," Mrs. John Wood, Mins France Bowers, and John Brougham. NiBLO'S GARDEN.—At 12 and at 72: "Lee and

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8, Opera Bouffe: "La Belle Holese," Mile. Airco. Union Square THEATER,—At 11 and 8: "Agnes." WALLACK'S THEATER.-At 1 and at 8: "Our Ameri-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME. St. James's Fine Art Rooms, - Illustrations of

ST. JAMES THEATER.—San Francisco Mustrels. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. - At 14 and at S:

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1873.

The Right in the French Assembly will move that that, body do not dissolve before the evacuation by the There has been an insurrection in the sub-

The plan for compromising the Legislative troubles in Alabama has been adopted. ---- Numerous marine disasters are recorded.

Proceedings were resumed before the Surregate of Westebesier County in regard to admitting Mr. Gree-ley's will to probate. —— The projectors of the Industrial Exhibition Company gave a dinner, at which the scheme was discussed. - A drunken thief shot his mistress, in Bayard-st. - A verdict against Bleakley, who shot his niece, was rendered by the Coroner's jury. - Gold, 1123, 1123, 1123. Thermometer, 19

Col. McComb's testimony before the Credit is reported to be startling and positive in certain directions, Exactly what that evidence was must remain a secret for the present, it seems; but out of the nebulous and hazy licions, and which do not, at the same mystery of the Committee-room comes the statement that things will go hard with Congressman Ames unless he can break down McComb's sworn story. As for the rest of the hints, there will be time to consider them when they have taken some definite shape | States who has not been maligned in print at and color.

At least one point is gained by the adoption of the compromise drawn up for the Alabama contesting Legislatures; the State will be saved from such anarchy as now afflicts Louisiana. It is not germane to the case at all that the Conservatives will have a majority on of its power to wound, and it would be easy joint ballot. The only question is that which relates to the legality of the ¡Legislature, however it may be politically constituted. Still, it is some satisfaction to know that there is small probability that Mr. Spencer will be sent back to misrepresent Alabama in the

That a man who was not always understood in his own country, as was the lot of Mr. not able to profit by this tendency of the En-Greeley, should not be wholly appreciated in England, seems naturni enough. But the dict—which seems to have been inevitable un-clarifying effect which the death of a public der the circumstances—the amount of damages man always has on the vision of those who | (one farthing) was a declaration by the jury remain is felt in other lands than ours. Our that they believed the criticism of The Pall London correspondent, whose letter is herewith published, sends some expressions of sel for the defense appealed adroitly to the regret and appreciation which were evoked instinctive morality of the average London by the news in London of Mr. Greeley's death. juryman. He read the most unsavory portions These are simply, for the most part, indica- of the "Spiritual Wives;" he shocked the jury tions of the tone of private society; but they give a glimpse of a generous side of human having got access to the properest of circulat-

In the House, yesterday, the Senate amendment to the new Internal Revenue bill, which provides for the appointment of 25 Special Treasury Agents, was defeated. This, of course, sends the bill to a Conference Committee. The bill was originally intended to promote the interests of reform and economy; the Senate proposes to hinder both by turning another squad of special agents on the country. Experience has steadily shown that these agents, whether in the Treasury or Post-Office Department, are, for the most part, mischievous, expensive, and stirrers-up of strife; whatever happens to the pending bill, we earnestly hope that it will not create any more of them.

There seems to be no end to the variety of reasons which induce men and women in irregular relations to shoot each other. The Neilson-place murder was because the unhappy woman would not leave the house. A thief named Harrington, yesterday morning, shot a woman because she would. It is singular to observe how much finer feelings these scamps have than decent people. The ordinary run of mortals differ every day and think nothing of it. But the Fairs, the Macarthys, of one sex, and the Fosters and Harringtons of the other, are so delicately constituted that the slightest word agitates them to the shooting point. And the average juror and judge are moved to tears over it.

It seems that Chicago did not reap any substantial benefit from the rebate of duties allowed by Congress on building materials used in reconstructing that city. But, worse than that, the precedent established in that case is likely to be a troublesome one. Congress is the Constitution, but returned to the importer | more fortunate brothers with an awe and delergage to his populiar and special hard - wonder, rather than envy, as they might peer on the whole, a good work; and they deserve ate and complete abolition of Hanging.

ship. This is good Treasury law, which sometimes forbids the importation of certain forms of goods, but, when they are brought in, fines the importer an amount but little knowledge or thought of God's equal to the legitimate duties and gives him world which we are wont to call good other his goods. Still this is after all only a pitiful than their own great mischance, the hunger evasion, and gives rise to no end of trouble and cold and disease gnawing at their meager in similar cases. Aside from any mere technical objections, the sympathy of our generous are simply dull and tired; others, who begin people would naturally favor the rebate of in the eradle to make a fight against death, duties-if it would help the Boston sufferers. There is not much reason to believe it would help those who need aid. It would help rich builders and contractors; but that is about all the practical benefit it would confer.

HOW WOULD IT LOOK FARTHER NORTH! Here are some salient points in the late news from New-Orleans:

1. There is a dispute as to who is elected Governor of Louisiana. Each side claims the victory; and each side has a Returning Board to certify to it.

2. One of the candidates, Mr. Kellogg, is now a United States Senator. The Constitution of Louisiana makes a U. S. officer ineligible to the Governorship. It is claimed that a case many years ago gives a precedent for before He came to His disciples and, "taking construing the Constitution against its language; and this, in turn, is denied.

3. It is not pretended that Senator Kellogg was that he would have been elected, if all the "will you do with this, my brother?" Now, negroes had been allowed to vote. His opponents deny that any were hindered.

4. The State Court sustains Kellogg's opponent; the U. S. Circuit Judge sustains Kel-On this the U. S. troops are pledged to sustain Kellogg, by the Attorney-General, speaking for the National Adminis-

Suppose these things were done in Kentucky, or Maryland, instead of Louisiana?

THE DIXON LIBEL SUIT. The suit brought against The Pall Mall Gazette by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, of which we obtain the full particulars by recent mails, illustrates in a very striking manner the difference between English and American ideas of the freedom of the Press and responsibility in damages for libel. Mr. Dixon was announced to preside at the Scott centenary dinner, when The Pall Mall Gazette remarked with some surprise upon the selection for that honorable position of a gentleman who was chiefly known as a writer of obscene books and a composer of vamped-up travels. Allusion was here made to Mr. Dixon's "Spiritual Wives" and "Free Russia." Now, whatever may be thought of the character of those two books, they certainly do not (or did not before this trial) constitute Mr. Dixon's chief claims to celebrity, for he has written a number of books of more or less repute, which have had upon the whole a children in the cold and darkness without, to very good circulation. So far then the statement of The Pall Mall was incorrect. And yet we venture to say that no man in be outstretched to them. America would have dreamed of bringing an action for libel on account of a criticism of that nature. Whether, in our respect for the liberty of the Press, we are not disposed to sacrifice too many of the rights of private Mobilier Investigating Committee, yesterday, individuals, to sanction, or at least excuse, all sorts gof comments on men's labors, and purposes, and characters, which are not obviously and designedly false and matime, inflict some computable injury, is a very serious question. There are newspapers which yet they are rarely saed. There is probably not a prominent public man in the United some time or another; and yet it is one of the most unusual of occurrences for a journal to be mulcted in damages for defamation. The natural consequence is that scurrility has increased, while the influence of the press has longer the ability to hurt the good name of any respectable citizen.

In England the sacredness of private character has been much more strictly respected, and the law of libel has been enforced so severely against the Press that wholesome and just criticism of public persons has been seriously obstructed. Mr. Dixon, however, was glish laws and juries; for though he got a ver-Mall substantially deserved. The counby pointing out that Mr. Hepworth Dixon, ing libraries and the most respectable of home circles by the publication of various decent historical books, had taken advantage of his good character to place in the hands of British young men and young women a frank account of certain things which they ought not to know, and that he had not even accompanied his narrative by a condemnation of the practices which he described. Mr. Dixon himself was placed on the stand and subjected to an uncomfortable examination about the method of manufacture of his book on Russia. He came out of court, we must say, with a tattered literary reputation, as well as an impugned morality, and we hardly think be can have got much comfort from his farthing.

# THE CHRIST-CHILD.

The Germans have a beautiful legend, which they more than half believe, that on Christmas morning the Child, born in a stable, revisits earth, to look after all other little ones; that from the little prince in his royal cradle to the baby sleeping like Himself in straw, none are left unvisited by Him, that He may know how men have welcomed those whom He gave as an especial legacy into their tenderest keeping. What if the story were true? What if, when in a few days Christmas dawns upon us, the Holy Child were actually to enter into the myriad homes of this so-called Christian city? On one street He would find hosts of beautiful children, guarded from every unkind wind. wrapped in velvets, jeweled, pampered with dainties, the constant care and delight of watchful mothers and fathers. They are His creatures; the good things which make life a lovely dream to them are absolutely His gifts to their parents. Side by side with them on the crowded pavement, dogging their footsteps with outstretched hands and hungry now contemplating a similar concession to eyes, are hosts of other children, His creatures Boston; and, to evade the constitutional ob- also. They are naked and famished and sorjection that duties shall be uniform all over rowful. They are so used to misery and want the country, it is argued that the duty is that it has not yet occurred to them that they levied in secondance with that provision of have a right to complain. They look at their

ness. Most of them, as their faces show, have lives night and day. Some of the baby faces are fierce and cunning. Presently they will all begin the desperate wrestle against fate and their richer brother which is the whole that life means to them. "Why should God "have sent them into a world from which "they must wrench their rights by force?" There is their argument; while we wonder what has made them thieves and murderers, and, when they annoy us, imprison them as the one or hang them as the other.

Is the German legend indeed a fable? Will not the poor children meet us on Christmas Day in every street and alley with their pale faces and empty, joyless lives? Will the Surely, if we could but see Him as He stands among us that day, it would be as when once "a little child, set him in their midst." There is not a single hungry, ragged child in New-York who does not come to us with that before it is too late, is the time for Christian hands to be outstretched to them to save both body and soul. We do not mean to urge any other argument. We might tell of evil to the state averted; of "dangerous classes" rendered not only harmless but helpful; but we choose only to remember on Christmas Day that these hungry children and shivering babies are our brothers and His. Nor need our sympathy exhale in weak sentiment, or a sigh or two of compassion. The Children's Aid Society gives us a direct and practical way of offering aid. It is a tried, trustworthy, and efficient organ of charity. During the last year it has lodged and fed 25,408 children, provided 3,462 with homes, of whom 940 were orphans. It has twenty-one industrial schools open to all children who cannot attend the public schools, besides four free readingrooms. "Fifty dollars," Mr. Brace states, " will provide three homeless children with a home; or give a school of fifty children a warm dinner for a month." It is the wish of this Society to make the coming Christmas a happy day to these little ones, and any one who desires to aid them can send his contributions to the Rev. C. L. Brace, No. 19 East Fourth-st. We are sare that no mother, at least, will

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

colleges has revived the old discussion re-

specting the actual value of these institutions, doubt whether there is any subject whereon table of popular estimate of value would probably include those who regard the colmay be said to make a living by slander; and leges as utterly valueless and those who consider them the most beneficent advance in educational matters the world has yet seen. success, differs widely in different sections and even in adjoining States. In New-England schools of technology, training their pupils in the arts of the workshop and the factory; ditching and draining, of fencing and buildpoint out prosperous journals who have no | ing, that are of such vital importance newly-settled communities; in the Middle States both these classes of study are included in the curriculum, and agriculture itself in a literal sense receives a larger share of attention. In technological training, the success of agricultural colleges has been all their warmest friends could desire. The pressing need of such education in this country is painfully manifest to everybody who has occasion to employ skilled labor. Belgium and Germany, by the thorough education of workingmen, are absorbing the manufacturing business of all Europe. England is waking up to her deficiency in this respect, as she finds various branches of manufacture leaving her shores, and is making prodigious efforts, in her slow and clumsy way, to educate her workmen for their daily tasks. Here, till the date of our agricultural college system, there were few if any educational establishments where a boy could learn the use of the mechanical implements of any trade, or even of the minor professions. If only by the great impulse these colleges have given to training workmen who thoroughly understand the use of their tools. the worth of the system to the nation shall be measured, the outlay will be amply repaid. There has been already a large accession to the number of well educated civil and mining engineers, architects, and constructing machinists graduated at these institutions. We have need of such men while diamond mine swin-

> But whether the agricultural colleges will ever educate farmers is still an open question. The sons of farmers enter the colleges, glad and willing to learn. There are acres cultivated by them experimentally, under instruction, and with cheerful industry. They do their work well, and it is all duly recorded to their credit, and whatever is produced goes toward the support of the institution. They learn a good deal of the theory of agriculture and not a little of its practice. But they rarely become farmers. When a youth has his mind fairly stored with all that the professors of botany and agricultural chemistry have to teach him, he is apt to seek a better market for his knowledge than the farm presents. It is not that such knowledge is not useful on a farm, but that it is of more profitable use elsewhere. Nevertheless, while learning the best ways of conducting agricultural operations, the student has doubtless criticised the antiquated methods of the paternal heritage. Improvements are suggested and adopted at the homesteads of the pupils; their soils are analysed, manures selected, crops varied in accordance with more recent knowledge, and the great work of improvement in agriculture spreads from a thousand new centers after every college vacation. The old notion that booklearning was worthless to farmers has almost faded out of their minds; the belief that men who cultivate the soil are mere ignoramuses is no longer an article of faith with college professors. The agricultural colleges are doing,

dles and frame Mansards are possible.

through the gates of heaven at the blessed a better appreciation and a more hearty supwithin; they, forever, in the cold and dark- port than they have yet received from the entire community.

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.

Considering that we must all live (or die),

and further considering how many are wouderfully incapable of self-support, it is curious that there should be such a small number, comparatively, of exits by suicide or by starvation. We have a physical apparatus assimilation of almost anything; and analogons to this is the talent of a majority of the human race for getting through narrow straits by mere shiftiness. But often our attention is called to the exception-to the man or woman who, after an effort more or less energetic, lamentably breaks down and gives up the labor of living as hopeless. The London newspapers record and comment upon the death of a Mr. John Haddy, barrister at law, who "was "simply starved to death," not of his own will, but literally for want of something Christ Child not be there to see and judge? to eat, which he could not get. He died in the Strand Workhouse, being too nearly gone for medical or alimentary recuperation when he was brought there, and quite past the bath, the beef tea, and the brandy and water. Now, nine readers out of ten will say at once that this poor man was a drunkard, actually elected Governor. It is only claimed divine message, straight from Him, "What for that is the readiest if not the most charicases, only in this it would not happen to be the true one, since it was in evidence that John Haddy, barrister at law, was a particularly abstinent man. He had been at the bar for sixteen years, but he could get no business, and could not afford to hire chambers. He was an excellent scholar, and a gentleman by act of Parliament, but he lived in a penny lodging house, and had his letters sent to the porter's lodge of the Middle Temple. The man is described as "by nature an orator," and he sometimes earned a meal by taking the chair at some one of the Fleet-st. debating clubs. After an absence of six weeks, he returned to his lodging on Saturday evening; was found the Bracklyn people may have seen the thing often. there destitute and dying; was conveyed to the workhouse, where his miseries ended on Monday.

The world, we will do it the justice to say,

s not, upon the whole, a hard or uncharitable

one, and is willing enough to give relief in

cases of great emergency without asking many

censorious questions. Unfortunately, the want which huddles itself in some hiding place and is too proud to ask for alms, is left without succor merely because we are ignorant of its existence. It is true that the needy are sometimes sought for, but it is evident that quest of this kind must, on the whole, be inadequate. read this appeal unmoved; while her boys This is sad ; but it is sadder still to be forced gather about her knee in the warm firelight on Christmas eve, and she holds her baby to to the conviction that there are so many who, with the best intentions, and from no moral her breast, she cannot forget the young, young fault of their own, are incapable of doing that which life demands. Some men never succeed. whom the coming day will bring nothing but They have no vices-they do nothing which tears and disappointment unless her kind hand the moral code says they must not do-they

are given neither to dicing nor to debauchery -when haply they find anything to do, they do it with such might as they can muster-Senator Morrill's recent speech in favor of | but, as the phrase is, they never "get along." the increase of land grants to agricultural Sometimes we call this bad luck, fatality, destiny, or by some other insufspecting the actual value of these institutions, ficient name, for want of a better; which began with their very existence. We it makes little difference by what name we call it-the melancholy fact remains. men hold more divergent opinions; and a Successful men naturally find it difficult to account for the want of success in others, and though nothing could be falser, we continually repeat the old formula: "What man has "done man can do again." If in this world there is a spectacle calculated to move our The character of the colleges, as well as their pity and indignation, it is that of a hard, purse-proud, fortunate man of whom a timid, shrinking, sensitive, and needy fellow-creature they have for the most part developed as is asking aid, seldom given, or given grudgingly. There may be no help for it; achievethe last spark of self-respect is extinguished we usually call pity. To relieve without talent, of which everybody is by no means possessed. We all need help in this world, and if not man's help, then God's; and if we

> we might have more of that true charity without which nothing profiteth. Perhaps it would be of little avail to consider whether society is in an artificial condition or not; but it is certain that many members of society are often not at all fitted for that phase of it in which their lot is cast. They try and fail, they try and fail again; or perhaps they are incapable of trying, which is only the same inefficiency in a different form. They are paralyzed so to speak upon one side, while the other may be vital; they have the faculties which are unprofitable in abundance; only the faculties which fill the stomach and cover the back are denied them. What are we to do with them? Alas! what are we to do with so much else in this world, which offends our sense of the right and the just?

Two brilliant propositions are reported from the French Assembly. The first is that the Left are responsible for the present agitation. This is the Right's way of accusing the lamb of muddying the stream. The next is a scheme by a Deputy to constitute a Section of Control, which is finally to accept or reject all laws passed by the Assembly. This controlling section is to be chosen by lot. As such a body would not represent any other idea than that of chance, it might as well be instructed to toss up a five-franc piece to decide whether a law should live or die.

Does the reader wish to fly? Is he or she in the habit of exclaiming, "Oh, had I the wings of a dove!" Very well; let the regder write to Watson F. Quinby of Wilmington, Del., and order the necessary apparatus. We wish that we could briefly describe it. At any rate, there are side wings and dorsal wings, which are connected with the extremities. There are belts and braces. There are cords which the flyer grasps, and there are a great many other things in the description which, not having a head for such matters, we do not at all understand. The sum total of it all is that-you fly! unless you full headlong to the ground, which you possibly may do, especially if anything breaks or gives out. The action is said to resemble swimming; and that will be an advantage in case of a tumble, not improbable,

There is still some active exertion for the abolition of the Death Penalty in England. We read of a meeting in favor of that reform, held in London on the 27th ult., Mr. Frederick Hill of the General Post-Office presiding. The meeting specially urged upon Parliament the adoption of the recommendation of the Reval Commission, now six years old, under which juries would have power to prevent the indiction of the extreme penalty by inserting in their verdict that, in their opinion, there was " no express malice aforethought." The meeting also reiterated the quinion that the time had come for the immediART.

THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

The Brooklyn Art Association has learned

some of the secrets of success. It has ledged itself in a beautiful building, to begin with—one of the most beau-tiful buildings in America, and, indeed, Brooklyn ought which the Art building makes one, for no such phenom enon as that of three thoroughly well-built, well planked, well-designed public buildings in one street is which seems to be equal to the digestion and to be found, so far as we know, in any other city on this ontinent. Then the Art Association, having given us a cases to take pains to make its yearly exhibition as orthy as it can of the walls that shelter it. nally it does the last best thing in opening its doors freely to the public, and showing all of sa To every one who really believes that good pictures and statues are something more than matters of luxury, a little higher in the scale than champagne and terrapin but luxuries for all that: who believes that they are civilizing influences, and help the race forward, it must always have been an added pleasure in visiting the galleries and museums of Europe to remark that the visfters to those places are not confined to the rich and educated classes, but that they are frequented by all sorts of people. In the National Gallery in London, in the Louvre, in the Vatican, in the Pitti Palace, in the Naples Museum, we may see how the mannors of the common people are refined by this sharing with the higher classes the companionship of the splendid works of genius. In the freedem with which the whole population is allowed to enjoy these great treasure-bouses we have often table reason which can be assigned in such thought that a noble lesson of true democracy is set us at home, where such collections as we have are neveror if there be exceptions, they are so rare that we never hear of them-thrown open freely to the public. Ever cards of invitation or of membership, some password that makes a barrier. But the Brooklyn Act Associa tion has set an excellent example in breaking this enstom, and, last evening, happening in at about 6 o'clock, for a glance at the pictures on its way to of two Irish servant-girls who made the slow round of the gallery and appeared to be enjoying it, than we did

> and then to win the public by all attractive ways to look at it, and to study it. It ought by this time to be well understood among us, hat it is not possible in the present state of our public culture to fill two large galleries like those of the Brook lyn Art Association with pictures worth looking at. oubt, the Committee has tried to make the exhibition as evenly good as was possible, but our own opinion is that it serves a better purpose to get together as many good ictures as possible, and to admit as few indifferent ones as human nature—the human nature of picture-maker and of picture-owners !- will allow. To go the rounds of some picture galicries is fatigue enough to bring a slight woman, or a man not strong, to enforced rest on ed or sofa, and even the looking at every picture in two such rooms as those of Brooklyn is a weariness to the sh. All the good pictures, and there are not a few, might easily have been hung in either of these rooms and the study of so many would have been pleasant and, profitable. There is such a thing as smothering fire with

in all the rest of the people; we had seen their well-

in a picture-gallery of that sort, and enjoying it, to boot,

we never saw before, though we are glad to believe that

for the first time, that the only way to make a people love art, to make them capable of judging it, and to

good art accessible; to put it where it can be easily seen

cure a fit tribunal for the artists themselves—is to make

dressed, intelligent likes before, but Irish servant-girls

The gallery of the Art Association has for its principal attractions two large pictures, by Buron Wappers and by P. Von Schendel. Von Schondel's picture may be dismissed in a few words. It is the picture which at cedence, in badness, with Mr. Bierstudt's "Yo-Semite." Mr. Von Scheudel is that terrible bore who appears in every collection of imported pictures, side by side with that other terrible bore old Mr. Verboeckhoven, Von Schendel painting eternal men and women buying truits value of the pletures consisting in the supposed excellence with which the effect of caudle light upon cabbages, turnips, oranges, and human faces is depleted. If Mr. Von Schendel had pointed one such picture and painted, on a moderate calculation, many thousand have preferred the cabbages, turnips, and features to such a performance as this "Annunclation." We should prefer to take it up piece-meal, and show in detail why and where it is bad, but the enumeration would be too long, and would be as tedions as the picture ment will be proud and unreasonable, and itself. The subject is one that has been painted so often declined. Newspaper criticism has lost much at the West they handle the problems of failure timid, helpless, and depressed. Until and so beautifully, there was no excuse for Mr. Von Schendel leaving his cabbages to try his hand at it the last spark of self-respect is extinguished unless he had something new to say. Having proven in the breast, no one prays for or wants what that he not only has nothing new to offer the world on this theme, but that he cannot even say the old things wounding, requires a rare tact and a delicate on a way to move our reverence, to stir our hearts-pray jet him stick to his last, and go on exciting the perennial wonder of simple minds by his clover candle-light on embbages. "The Landing of the Pligrim Fathers," by Baron Wap-

could but accustom ourselves to the truth pers, must be taken for the allegory that it is, if we would guess it aright. It is a more absurdity, if looked that every life, by comparison, is a failure, at as a representation of an actual event. The engineent Belgian has here intended to bring together into one picturesque group the typical characters out of whom the new Republic was to spring. We have in the center a group that may be imagined to stand for "the family," the bright consummate flower of human love, and duty, of muschish devotion, and united aims. There are the father and mother, the infant, the young boy and the Hitle girl; a group finely drawn, with individual character, a beauty just short of the ideal, and enlisting our sympathies by its faithfulness to nature. Then there are the contrast of youth and age in another group-reverence and yenerable example; sweetness of pure maldenhood, in the two girls singing, at the extreme left; the patriot's devotion in the soldier who looks up to Henven; the dig nity of labor, in the noble-looking mechanic, who seems to offer his tools and himself for the service of the com munity; respect for religion, in the preacher who exhoris the assembly. The skill with which this picture is painted, the beauty of the younger faces, and the earnestness which pierces through the academic formulas of the treatment, make the work more interesting than might be imagined from this dry category of its contents. But it cannot be denied that as a composition it is singularly defective, consid-Not only is there no center of interest, but there is n unity of action. The chier girls are singing, the little girl is picking wild flowers, the minister is exhorting. the soldier is vowing, the mechanic is talking about the work to be done. One cannot help thinking, as he looks at it, what a good picture it would be to cut up into small pictures. Instead of one great Wapper, a multitude of little Wappers to distribute! Brion's "Creation"-a picture whose subject has pre-

vented its great merits of execution, and even of conception, from being fairly acknowledged-is to be seen here again, well hung in good light. Mr. Eithu Vedder's "Tamborine Player" is a characteristic specimen of this clever artist's talent; but we cannot think it will merease his reputation. There is here reasonably good drawing, though no refinement in the forms, and a coloring pleasant enough to an eye that knows how to accept conventionalities, and not to quarrel with an artist for not giving us nature when he does not pretend to do so. The head of this girl is far from being unpleasing, and there is enough fancy in the detail to excite a languid interest in a mind that does not despise bric a-brac and that is pleased with a flavor of mediavalism. But, all's too weak, and the whole picture has kardly more purpose than if it were a Lit of the tapestry that serves as a background to this inanimate young woman.

There is no reality here; we do not mean the reality of

a transcript from actual life, but the higher reality of the imagination. Everything is painfully worked out; the symbolism is forced and affected; there is a straining

the figure of Murillo and the King are well painted, and almost more than compensate for the little princess

being such a dell. Gérome's "Napoleon I. in Egypt" is an interesting study, but the master of detail is but a wooden delineafor of the human face under any circumstances—judge what he will do with the face of Napeleon, and of Napoleon under such extraordinary conditional Nobody can say he has shirked the problem; he makes us look

the hero in the face, and the result is that we find the

face of his camel so much better done, that we soon find

urselves absorbed by the study of camel nature. It is a jump from Gérome, the master of detail, to Por tuny, the despiser of detail, and the spectmen of Portuny's work here is only good enough to make as wish it were better. But, unsatisfactory as it is, it is good to study as an illustration of the reaction that is taking place in France against the laborious detail that of lathas taken such tyrannous possession of the French studom, and that has reduced art to the office of a mere photographer of silks and sating, of pots and pans

One of the most beautiful pictures here, "Good Harbor Beach," by Wm. T. Richards, is so delicately executed as to seem, surrounded by other pictures, almost weak But, in truth, there is no artist living who has more at his command than Mr. Richards, the power that lies in restraint, the power to make his work luminous by the force of truth and fullness of thought.

Mr. S. R. Gifford, too, shows by his "On the Nile" how

his love for certain effects of light can develop new force in him when it has undentable conditions of nature to work upon. His former pictures were never com pletely satisfactory because we could not find their justification in the American scenery from which they professed to be taken. But here on the Nile the artist has found an atmosphere that suits his talent, and we wish we may see an abundant record of his observations.

We note in passing two pictures named without reservation in the catalogue, one of them as by Holbein, the other by Albert Dürer. The picture called a Holbein is not without interest as being no doubt an old copy of the head of the Madonna in the famous picture of the Burgomaster Meyer, and His Family. It were to be wished that it had been bung lower, where it could be examined. As it is an old acquaintance, we make bold to say, from a careful study of it, that it is impossible it should be a Holbein, but it is a nicely painted picture.

As for the Dürer, it is a very ordinary piece of work the signature forged, and the want of authenticity very paipable. To have had a genuine Holbein on its walls would have been glory enough for the Art Association, a Holbein and a Dürer together is too much. Catalogues ought to be modest." But it may be admitted that if that of the Art Association must be called to order it is no more than has happened to those of prouder galleries who have and to hush up their Holbeins and to deny their Dürers. Even Sir Charles Eastlake, whose name was often too much for him, bought a Holbein for the National Gallery, which it was soon found expedient to send to the garret, and if the Art Association's Holbein be too good for that fate, the Dürer certainly deserves it.

### TOPICS OF THE TIME.

A HOUSE FOR THE GOVERNOR. It seems that our Governor-elect finds some

difficulty in procuring a house in Albany suitable for an official manelog. This moves The Albany Express to say the State should own an edifice at the capital, which should answer for an Executive habitation for all successive incumbents of the office. The Express says :

should answer for an Executive habitation for all successive incumbents of the office. The Express says:

In a city like this it is no easy matter to find, on the lat of January, a house suitable for an Executive mansion, possession of which can be given immediately. And yet, from a social standpoint, it is of considerable importance for the Governor to have a residence in which he can receive his friends, his personal and official guests, and give his receptions, while the Legislature is in session. He cannot well afford to wait for the general "moving," day before securing his residence. Besides, it is hardly fair to college the Governor-elect to barden himself with the details of house-hunting. His election occurs late in the season, and by the time the result is known, but a few weeks intervene before imagnization day. In that short space of time he has to acquaint himself with the State officers and their work to provide the intervent before inauguration of a bolications for office, and to attend to many other matters of public concerns is it not time to relieve the Governor-elect from the perplexities and disagreeableness of house-hunting in Albany in midwinter?

Many States which are poorer than our own have exceed handsome and commodious residences for their Chief Magistrates. Our own State acknowledges its liability in tais matter by assuming the rent, the taxes, and the expense of repairing and furnishing the house selected by the Governor for his residence. Indeed, the sum which has been expended by the State for these purposes during the last decade would build and furnish a suitable Executive mansion. Is it not time that the Legislature should take some action in the premises, and appoint a commission to select a site, and proced with the erection of an Executive residence! In 10 years, time the State would actually save money by such a transaction, besides relieving our future Governor seet

he erection of an Executive residence? In 10 years, and the State would actually save money by such a ransaction, besides relieving our future Governors electrom one of the most disagreeable incidents of the office of not need to build upon a scale of magnificence; it is sufficient if the residence be made commodious, considering and suitable to the purposes for which it is incided, without lavish expenditure in the way of ornaments the

throws a wet blanket on the proposition by saying that the building now used for a Governor's residence was fitted up, at the beginning of Gov. Hoffman's ferm, at a cost of \$50,000, but is now unfit for use. Would not that generally be the case!

SENATOR SCHURZ ON THE SITUATION. Senator Schurz has been talking very freely with a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial about the Liberal prospects. This is what he said about the future :

the future:

We will have to begin in 1873 where we left off in 1872. But the Liberal principle will succeed. The Cuccimati platform will succeed. We are set back, not beaten. I have been hopeful of success all the time—if not this time, as I verily believe, by nominating Adams. I thought so in May last; I think so now—The contest, however, has not been barren of results. It has played out the Democracy as a party. This is well. The people will not elect a man to the Presidency who wears the Democratic label. The party, as a party, cannot hope to come to power under that name. They must take a departure, so wide as to leave the name behind.

must take a departure, so wide as to leave the name behind.

The Grant majority in Congress is so large and strong that they will fall into quarrels before the end of the term. They think they me backed by such majorities that they can afford to have an occasional row among themselves. But their strength in Congress is out of proportion to their strength elsewhere. They have not so much of a majority of the people at their backs as they think. A fair vote all over the United States, taken without perplexing side issues, would show this Grant party's majority to be decidedly small, if, indeed, it has a majority at all. The strength of the parties in Congress, or as it will be next session, is not a fair index of popular feeling.

I only consider that the Liberal movement has been put back, "postponed," as The Trimune said. It is the party of the future. Much will happen curing the next loar years to strengthen it and nothing to weaken it. It will grow from this day forward. But it is essential that the Democracy, as a secarate organization, should get out of the way and give it fair sweep.

AN ANTI-CHINESE BLAST.

The substitution of Chinese for white labor in the Beaver Falls (Penn.) Cutlery Works has roused the indignation of The Pillsburgh Chronicle. That jour nal seems to think that John Chinaman's food disqualifles him from taking any part in the American race for

fles him from taking any part in the American race for work, wages, and happiness. It blows this bugle blast:
While the leading nation of Europe is taking measures to prevent its intelligent and able-badied citizens from emigrating to other lands, right here at home we are bringing in squads of mean-minded wretches who feed on refuse matter, and are thereby enabled to work for a mere pittance, to supplied men who have families to support and educate, men who are citizens, and who in time of war will be called upon to shoulder the masket in the common defense. We know of no legislation to time of war will be called upon to shoulder the musket in the common decease. We know of no legislation to interfere with such business, but public sentiment ought to frown upon it. It is a decasing thing. If our manufacturing establishments cannot be carried on without importing such operatives, we will simply drive stout, sensible white men (from this whole vast field of labor, and put in every manufacturing community a colony of disgusting laborers who have no part or parcel in our best institutions, no sympathy in common with anything we enjoy as a people. If this is the way we are to compete with foreign industry, let us not talk any more in the halls of Congress about pauper labor. Furl up the protection flag and bring on these squat heathen who burlesque humanity. Let them take your money, but when

when "The blast of war blows in our case,"
do not go to the men who would not eat flith in order to
retain their situations and ask them to fuffil the gravest duty of a citizen.

PROTECTION AND THE OIL TRADE.

The Worcester Spy fails to see how protection can be possibly connected with the movement to monopoize the Pennsylvania oil business. It says:

One of our free trade exchanges takes notice of this movement, and makes the surprising statement that it is "the natural outgrowth" of the policy of protecting our home industries against foreign compessition. It might symbolism is forced and affected; there is a straining after mystleism and romance, and all we get for result is a clever design for execution in Berlin wool, or a decorative panel for a piece of furniture.

A large picture; in the gallery belonging to the Academy of Mude, by Escosura, "Murillo Painting the Infanta," deserves all the study that can be given it. There is a reality about it, a sense of space and air, that are not commonly met with, and if there are evident defects, the result of a too great freedom in the handling, there is a spirit in the work that makes them forgotten.

It is a drawback, too, that the little Infanta, who is the most striking feature in the composition, should be the least living and real part of the picture. Part of this is due to ber dress, which is of preternatural absurdity, but 'tis the same dress that Murillo did really paint her in, and ahe looks alive in his picture. On the other hand in and providing looks alive in his picture. On the other hand in and providing hours, and makes the surprising statement that it is the natural outgrowth of the policy of the policy of fine calinas reasonably that it is the natural outgrowth of the policy of protecting on the natural outgrowth of the policy of fine calinas reasonably that it is the natural outgrowth of the policy of fine calinas reasonably that it is the natural outgrowth of the natural outgrowth of the policy of fine calinas reasonably that it is the natural outgrowth of the natural outgrowth of the natural outgrowth of the policy of that evil spirit which delights in producing gambing "corners;" gold and slock "corners," gold and slock "corners" in New York City, and grain "corners," in Chicago. They are the work of unscrapious who would be desperate stock gamblers, awinding nanagers of corporations, or anything else of this kind, if necessary to their robber groed for gain. What has the unscrupious conduct of such men to do with the unscrupious conduct of such men to do with the unscrupious conduct of such men to do wit